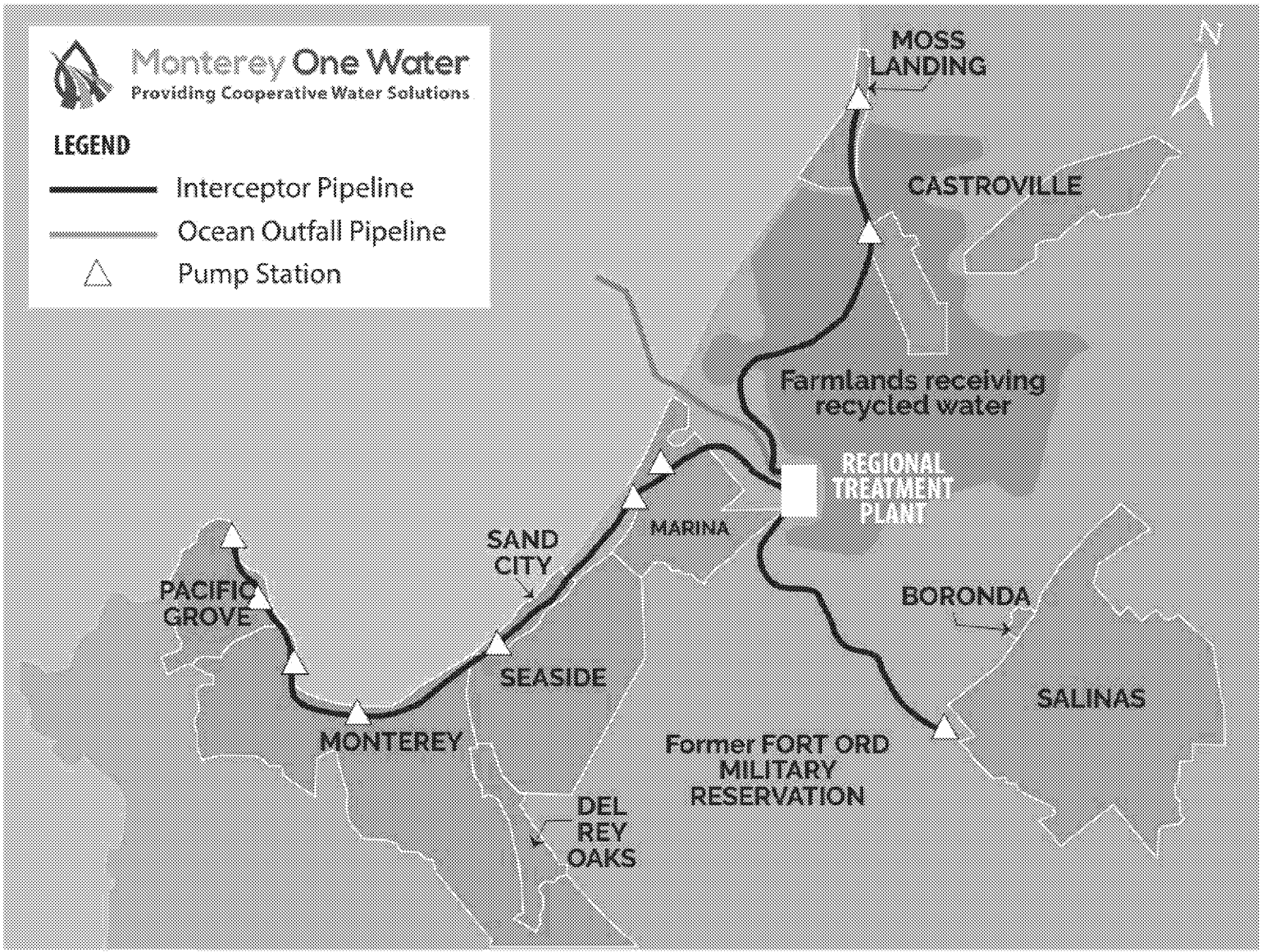
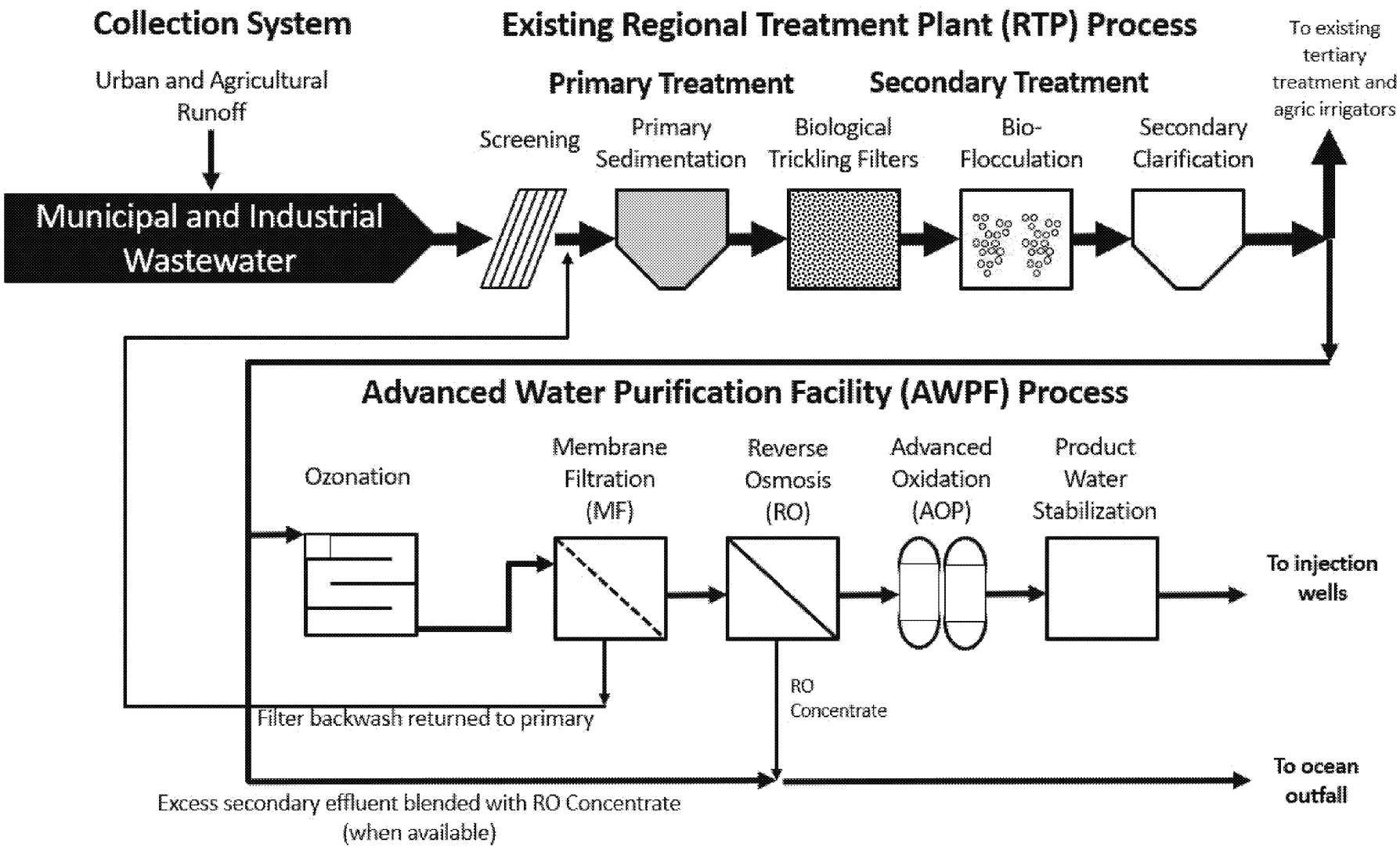
ATTACHMENT B - REGIONAL MAP



ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC



ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the terms, requirements, and conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; denial of a permit renewal application; or a combination thereof. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(a); Wat. Code, §§ 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13000, 13001, 13304, 13350, 13385.)
2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(a)(1).)

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a Discharger in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(c).)

C. Duty to Mitigate

The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this Order that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(d).)

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a Discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(e).)

E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(g).)
2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local law or regulations. (40 C.F.R. § 122.5(c).)

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, U.S. EPA, and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(b); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383):

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(b)(i); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(1); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(b)(ii); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(2); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);
3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(b)(ii); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(3); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383); and
4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(b); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(4); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

G. Bypass

1. Definitions
   a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(i).)
   b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(ii).)
2. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3, I.G.4, and I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(2).)
3. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Central Coast Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)):

   a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A));
   b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and
   c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Central Coast Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)
4. The Central Coast Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Central Coast Water Board determines that it will meet the three

conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)

5. Notice

   a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. The notice shall be sent to the Central Coast Water Board. As of December 21, 2020, all notices must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.J below. Notices shall comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. § 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)

   b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit a notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below (24-hour notice). The notice shall be sent to the Central Coast Water Board. As of December 21, 2020, all notices must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.J below. Notices shall comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. § 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(ii).)

H. Upset

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Discharger. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(1).)

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.H.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(2).)

2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)):

   a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(i));

   b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(ii));

   c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b below (24-hour notice) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and

   d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iv).)

3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(4).)

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

A. General

This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Order condition. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(f).)

B. Duty to Reapply

If the Discharger wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Order after the expiration date of this Order, the Discharger must apply for and obtain a new permit. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(b).)

C. Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Central Coast Water Board. The Central Coast Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the Water Code. (40 C.F.R. §§ 122.41(l)(3), 122.61.)

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(1).)

B. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 for the analyses of pollutants unless another method is required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N. Monitoring must be conducted according to sufficiently sensitive test methods approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters or as required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N. For the purposes of this paragraph, a method is sufficiently sensitive when:

1. The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the most stringent effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter, and either the method ML is at or below the level of the most stringent applicable water quality criterion for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter or the method ML is above the applicable water quality criterion but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or
2. The method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter.

In the case of pollutants or pollutant parameters for which there are no approved methods under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or otherwise required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for such pollutants or pollutant parameters. (40 C.F.R. §§ 122.21(e)(3),122.41(j)(4), 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

A. The Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of

the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(2).)

B. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(i));
2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(ii));
3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iii));
4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iv));
5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and
6. The results of such analyses. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)

C. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)):

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(1)); and
2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data. (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(2).)

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(h); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, and/or U.S. EPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, V.B.5, and V.B.6 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(k).)
2. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of U.S. EPA). (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(3).).
3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
   a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(1));

b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(2)); and

c. The written authorization is submitted to the Central Coast Water Board and State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(3).)

4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(c).)

5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations." (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(d).)

6. Any person providing the electronic signature for documents described in Standard Provisions – V.B.1, V.B.2, or V.B.3 that are submitted electronically shall meet all relevant requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B, and shall ensure that all relevant requirements of 40 C.F.R. part 3 (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 C.F.R. part 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting Requirements) are met for that submission. (40 C.F.R § 122.22(e).)

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4).)

2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Central Coast Water Board or State Water Board. As of December 21, 2016, all reports and forms must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.J and comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. § 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(i).)

3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or reporting form specified by the Central Coast Water Board or State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)

4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(iii).)

D. Compliance Schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this Order, shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(5).)

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided to the Central Coast Water Board permitting staff and the MBNMS 24-hour emergency phone number (831-236-6797) orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances for spills into MBNMS. A report shall also be provided to the Central Coast Water Board within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The report shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

   For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports must include the data described above (with the exception of time of discovery) as well as the type of event (i.e., combined sewer overflow, sanitary sewer overflow, or bypass event), type of overflow structure (e.g., manhole, combined sewer overflow outfall), discharge volume untreated by the treatment works treating domestic sewage, types of human health and environmental impacts of the event, and whether the noncompliance was related to wet weather.

   As of December 21, 2020, all reports related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events must be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board and must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.J. The reports shall comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. The Central Coast Water Board may also require the Discharger to electronically submit reports not related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(i).)

2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours:

   a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A).)

   b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)

3. The Central Coast Water Board may waive the above required written report on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)

F. Planned Changes

The Discharger shall give notice to the Central Coast Water Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)):

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in section 122.29(b) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(i)); or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Central Coast Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this Order's requirements. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(2).)

H. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.C, V.D, and V.E above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E above. For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports shall contain the information described in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E and the applicable required data in appendix A to 40 C.F.R. part 127. The Central Coast Water Board may also require the Discharger to electronically submit reports not related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(7).)

I. Other Information

When the Discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(8).)

J. Initial Recipient for Electronic Reporting Data

The owner, operator, or the duly authorized representative is required to electronically submit NPDES information specified in appendix A to 40 C.F.R. part 127 to the initial recipient defined in 40 C.F.R. § 127.2(b). U.S. EPA will identify and publish the list of initial recipients on its website and in the Federal Register, by state and by NPDES data group [see 40 C.F.R. § 127.2(c)]. U.S. EPA will update and maintain this listing.
(40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(9).)

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

A. The Central Coast Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13268, 13385, 13386, and 13387.

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Central Coast Water Board of the following (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)):

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to sections 301 or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(1)); and

2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of adoption of the Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(2).)

3. Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW. (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(3).)

VIII. CENTRAL COAST WATER BOARD STANDARD PROVISIONS

A. Central Coast Standard Provision – Prohibitions

1. Introduction of "incompatible wastes" to the treatment system is prohibited.

2. Discharge of high-level radiological waste and of radiological, chemical, and biological warfare agents is prohibited.

3. Discharge of "toxic pollutants" in violation of effluent standards and prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) is prohibited.

4. Discharge of sludge, sludge digester or thickener supernatant, and sludge drying bed leachate to drainageways, surface waters, or the ocean is prohibited.

5. Introduction of pollutants into the collection, treatment, or disposal system by an "indirect discharger" that:

   a. Inhibit or disrupt the treatment process, system operation, or the eventual use or disposal of sludge; or,

   b. Flow through the system to the receiving water untreated; and,

   c. Cause or "significantly contribute" to a violation of any requirement of this Order, is prohibited.

6. Introduction of "pollutant free" wastewater to the collection, treatment, and disposal system in amounts that threaten compliance with this order is prohibited.

B. Central Coast Standard Provision – Provisions

1. Collection, treatment, and discharge of waste shall not create a nuisance or pollution, as defined by California Water Code (CWC) 13050.

2. All facilities used for transport or treatment of wastes shall be adequately protected from inundation and washout as the result of a 100-year frequency flood.

3. Operation of collection, treatment, and disposal systems shall be in a manner that precludes public contact with wastewater.

4. Collected screenings, sludges, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed in a manner approved by the Executive Officer.

5. Wastewater treatment plants shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade pursuant to Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations.

6. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this order may be terminated for cause, including, but not limited to:

   a. Violation of any term or condition contained in this order;

b. Obtaining this order by misrepresentation, or by failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;

c. A change in any condition or endangerment to human health or environment that requires a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge; and,

d. A substantial change in character, location, or volume of the discharge.

7. Provisions of this permit are severable. If any provision of the permit is found invalid, the remainder of the permit shall not be affected.

8. After notice and opportunity for hearing, this order may be modified or revoked and reissued for cause, including:

a. Promulgation of a new or revised effluent standard or limitation;

b. A material change in character, location, or volume of the discharge;

c. Access to new information that affects the terms of the permit, including applicable schedules;

d. Correction of technical mistakes or mistaken interpretations of law; and,

e. Other causes set forth under Sub-part D of 40 CFR Part 122.

9. Safeguards shall be provided to ensure maximal compliance with all terms and conditions of this permit. Safeguards shall include preventative and contingency plans and may also include alternative power sources, stand-by generators, retention capacity, operative procedures, or other precautions. Preventative and contingency plans for controlling and minimizing the effect of accidental discharges shall:

a. Identify possible situations that could cause "upset," "overflow," or "bypass," or other noncompliance. (Loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit outage, and failure of process equipment, tanks and pipes should be considered).

b. Evaluate the effectiveness of present facilities and procedures and describe procedures and steps to minimize or correct any adverse environmental impact resulting from noncompliance with the permit.

10. Physical Facilities shall be designed and constructed according to accepted engineering practice and shall be capable of full compliance with this order when properly operated and maintained. Proper operation and maintenance shall be described in an Operation and Maintenance Manual. Facilities shall be accessible during the wet-weather season.

11. The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this order. Electrical and mechanical equipment shall be maintained in accordance with appropriate practices and standards, such as NFPA 70B, *Recommended Practice for Electrical Equipment Maintenance*; NFPA 70E, *Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace*; ANSI/NETA MTS *Standard for Maintenance: Testing Specifications for Electrical Power Equipment and Systems*, or procedures established by insurance companies or industry resources.

12. If the discharger's facilities are equipped with SCADA or other systems that implement wireless, remote operation, the discharger should implement appropriate safeguards against unauthorized access to the wireless systems. Standards such as NIST SP 800-53, *Recommended Security Controls for Federal Information Systems*, can provide guidance.

13. Production and use of recycled water is subject to the approval of the Central Coast Board. Production and use of recycled water shall be in conformance with reclamation criteria established in Chapter 3, Title 22, of the California Code of Regulations and Chapter 7, Division 7, of the CWC An engineering report pursuant to section 60323, Title 22, of the California Code of Regulations is required and a waiver or water reclamation requirements from the Central Coast Board is required before recycled water is supplied for any use, or to any user, not specifically identified and approved either in this Order or another order issued by this Board.

C. Central Coast Standard Provisions – General Monitoring Requirements

1. If results of monitoring a pollutant appear to violate effluent limitations based on a weekly, monthly, 30-day, or six-month period, but compliance or non-compliance cannot be validated because sampling is too infrequent, the frequency of sampling shall be increased to validate the test within the next monitoring period. The increased frequency shall be maintained until the Executive Officer agrees the original monitoring frequency may be resumed.

   For example, if copper is monitored annually and results exceed the six-month median numerical effluent limitation in the permit, monitoring of copper must be increased to a frequency of at least once every two months (Central Coast Standard Provisions – Definitions I.G.13.). If suspended solids are monitored weekly and results exceed the weekly average numerical limit in the permit, monitoring of suspended solids must be increased to at least four (4) samples every week (Central Coast Standard Provisions – Definitions I.G.14.).

2. Water quality analyses performed in order to monitor compliance with this permit shall be by a laboratory certified by the State Water Board for the constituent(s) being analyzed. Bioassay(s) performed in order to monitor compliance with this permit shall be in accord with guidelines approved by the State Water Board and the State Department of Fish and Wildlife.

3. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. Samples shall be taken during periods of peak loading conditions. Influent samples shall be samples collected from the combined flows of all incoming wastes, excluding recycled wastes. Effluent samples shall be samples collected downstream of the last treatment unit and tributary flow and upstream of any mixing with receiving waters.

4. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy.

D. Central Coast Standard Provisions – General Reporting Requirements

1. Reports of marine monitoring surveys conducted to meet receiving water monitoring requirements of the Monitoring and Reporting Program shall include at least the following information:

   a. A description of climatic and receiving water characteristics at the time of sampling (weather observations, floating debris, discoloration, wind speed and direction, swell or wave action, time of sampling, tide height, etc.).

   b. A description of sampling stations, including differences unique to each station (e.g., station location, grain size, rocks, shell litter, calcareous worm tubes, evident life, etc.).

c. A description of the sampling procedures and preservation sequence used in the survey.

d. A description of the exact method used for laboratory analysis. In general, analysis shall be conducted according to Central Coast Standard Provisions – C.1 above, and Federal Standard Provision – Monitoring III.B. However, variations in procedure are acceptable to accommodate the special requirements of sediment analysis. All such variations must be reported with the test results.

e. A brief discussion of the results of the survey. The discussion shall compare data from the control station with data from the outfall stations. All tabulations and computations shall be explained.

2. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule shall be submitted within 14 days following each scheduled date unless otherwise specified within the permit. If reporting noncompliance, the report shall include a description of the reason, a description and schedule of tasks necessary to achieve compliance, and an estimated date for achieving full compliance. A second report shall be submitted within 14 days of full compliance.

3. The "Discharger" shall file a report of waste discharge at least 180 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or plume of the discharge.

4. Within 120 days after the discharger discovers, or is notified by the Central Coast Water Board, that monthly average daily flow will or may reach design capacity of waste treatment and/or disposal facilities within four (4) years, the discharger shall file a written report with the Central Coast Water Board. The report shall include:

a. the best estimate of when the monthly average daily dry weather flow rate will equal or exceed design capacity; and,

b. a schedule for studies, design, and other steps needed to provide additional capacity for waste treatment and/or disposal facilities before the waste flow rate equals the capacity of present units.

In addition to complying with Federal Standard Provision – Reporting V.B., the required technical report shall be prepared with public participation and reviewed, approved and jointly submitted by all planning and building departments having jurisdiction in the area served by the waste collection, treatment, or disposal facilities.

5. All "Dischargers" shall submit reports electronically to the:

State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) database:

http://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/

In addition, "Dischargers" with designated major discharges shall submit a copy of each document to: USEPA, Region 9's Discharge Monitoring Report (NetDMR) database:

https://netdmr.epa.gov/netdmr/public/login.htm

Other correspondence may be sent to the Central Coast Region at:

centralcoast@waterboards.ca.gov

6. Transfer of control or ownership of a waste discharge facility must be preceded by a notice to the Central Coast Water Board at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date. The notice must include a written agreement between the existing "Discharger" and proposed "Discharger" containing specific date for transfer of responsibility, coverage, and liability between them. Whether a permit may be transferred without modification or revocation and reissuance is at the discretion of the Board. If permit modification or revocation and reissuance is necessary, transfer may be delayed 180 days after the Central Coast Water Board's receipt of a complete permit application. Please also see Federal Standard Provision – Permit Action II.C.

7. Except for data determined to be confidential under CWA §308 (excludes effluent data and permit applications), all reports prepared in accordance with this permit shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Central Coast Water Board or Regional Administrator of USEPA. Please also see Federal Standard Provision – Records IV.C.

8. By January 30 of each year, the discharger shall submit an annual report to the Central Coast Water Board. The report (in CIWQS) shall contain the following:

   a. Both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year.

   b. A discussion of the previous year's compliance record and corrective actions taken, or which may be needed, to bring the discharger into full compliance.

   c. An evaluation of wastewater flows with projected flow rate increases over time and the estimated date when flows will reach facility capacity.

   d. A discussion of operator certification and a list of current operating personnel and their grades of certification.

   e. The date of the facility's Operation and Maintenance Manual (including contingency plans as described in Provision B.9), the date the manual was last reviewed, and whether the manual is complete and valid for the current facility.

   f. A discussion of the laboratories used by the discharger to monitor compliance with effluent limits and a summary of performance relative to Section C, General Monitoring Requirements.

   g. If the facility treats industrial or domestic wastewater and there is no provision for periodic sludge monitoring in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, the report shall include a summary of sludge quantities, analyses of its chemical and moisture content, and its ultimate destination.

   h. If appropriate, the report shall also evaluate the effectiveness of the local source control or pretreatment program using the State Water Resources Control Board's "Guidelines for Determining the Effectiveness of Local Pretreatment Program."

E. Central Coast Standard Provisions – General Pretreatment Provisions

1. Discharge of pollutants by "indirect dischargers" in specific industrial sub-categories (appendix C, 40 CFR Part 403), where categorical pretreatment standards have been established, or are to be established, (according to 40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter N), shall comply with the appropriate pretreatment standards:

   a. By the date specified therein;

   b. If a new indirect discharger, upon commencement of discharge.

F. Central Coast Standard Provision – Enforcement

1. Any person failing to file a report of waste discharge or other report as required by this permit shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $5,000 per day.
2. Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the "Discharger" shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with this permit, control production or all discharges, or both, until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided.

G. Central Coast Standard Provisions – Definitions (Not otherwise included in Attachment A to this Order)

1. A "composite sample" is a combination of no fewer than eight (8) individual samples obtained at equal time intervals (usually hourly) over the specified sampling (composite) period. The volume of each individual sample is proportional to the flow rate at the time of sampling. The period shall be specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program ordered by the Executive Officer.
2. "Daily Maximum" limit means the maximum acceptable concentration or mass emission rate of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or during any 24-hour period reasonably representative of the calendar day for purposes of sampling. It is normally compared with results based on "composite samples" except for ammonia, total chlorine, phenolic compounds, and toxicity concentration. For all exceptions, comparisons will be made with results from a "grab sample".
3. "Discharger", as used herein, means, as appropriate: (1) the Discharger, (2) the local sewering entity (when the collection system is not owned and operated by the Discharger), or (3) "indirect discharger" (where "Discharger" appears in the same paragraph as "indirect discharger", it refers to the discharger.)
4. "Duly Authorized Representative" is one where:
   a. the authorization is made in writing by a person described in the signatory paragraph of Federal Standard Provision V.B.;
   b. the authorization specifies either an individual or the occupant of a position having either responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the plant manager, or overall responsibility for environmental matters of the company; and,
   c. the written authorization was submitted to the Central Coast Water Board.
5. A "grab sample" is defined as any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes. "Grab samples" shall be collected during peak loading conditions, which may or may not be during hydraulic peaks. It is used primarily in determining compliance with the daily maximum limits identified in Central Coast Standard Provision – Provision G.2. and instantaneous maximum limits.
6. "Hazardous substance" means any substance designated under 40 CFR Part 116 pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.
7. "Incompatible wastes" are:
   a. Wastes which create a fire or explosion hazard in the treatment works;
   b. Wastes which will cause corrosive structural damage to treatment works or wastes with a pH lower than 5.0 unless the works is specifically designed to accommodate such wastes;

c. Solid or viscous wastes in amounts which cause obstruction to flow in sewers, or which cause other interference with proper operation of treatment works;

d. Any waste, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc), released in such volume or strength as to cause inhibition or disruption in the treatment works and subsequent treatment process upset and loss of treatment efficiency; and,

e. Heat in amounts that inhibit or disrupt biological activity in the treatment works or that raise influent temperatures above 40°C (104°F) unless the treatment works is designed to accommodate such heat.

8. "Indirect Discharger" means a non-domestic discharger introducing pollutants into a publicly owned treatment and disposal system.

9. "Log Mean" is the geometric mean. Used for determining compliance of fecal or total coliform populations, it is calculated with the following equation:

$$\text{Log Mean} = (C1 \times C2 \times ... \times Cn)^{1/n},$$

in which "n" is the number of days samples were analyzed during the period and any "C" is the concentration of bacteria (MPN/100 ml) found on each day of sampling. "n" should be five or more.

10. "Mass emission rate" is a daily rate defined by the following equations:

mass emission rate (lbs/day) = 8.34 x Q x C; and,

mass emission rate (kg/day) = 3.79 x Q x C,

where "C" (in mg/L) is the measured daily constituent concentration or the average of measured daily constituent concentrations and "Q" (in MGD) is the measured daily flowrate or the average of measured daily flow rates over the period of interest.

11. The "Maximum Allowable Mass Emission Rate," whether for a month, week, day, or six-month period, is a daily rate determined with the formulas in paragraph G.10, above, using the effluent concentration limit specified in the permit for the period and the average of measured daily flows (up to the allowable flow) over the period.

12. "Maximum Allowable Six-Month Median Mass Emission Rate" is a daily rate determined with the formulas in Central Coast Standard Provision – Provision G.10, above, using the "six-month Median" effluent limit specified in the permit, and the average of measured daily flows (up to the allowable flow) over a 180-day period.

13. "Median" is the value below which half the samples (ranked progressively by increasing value) fall. It may be considered the middle value, or the average of two middle values.

14. "Monthly Average" (or "Weekly Average", as the case may be) is the arithmetic mean of daily concentrations or of daily mass emission rates over the specified 30-day (or 7-day) period.

$$\text{Average} = (X1 + X2 + ... + Xn) / n$$

in which "n" is the number of days samples were analyzed during the period and "X" is either the constituent concentration (mg/l) or mass emission rate (kg/day or lbs/day) for each sampled day. "n" should be four or greater.

15. "Municipality" means a city, town, borough, county, district, association, or other public body created by or under State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial waste, or other waste.

16. "Overflow" means the intentional or unintentional diversion of flow from the collection and transport systems, including pumping facilities.

17. "Pollutant-free wastewater" means inflow and infiltration, stormwaters, and cooling waters and condensates which are essentially free of pollutants.

18. "Primary Industry Category" means any industry category listed in 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix A.

19. "Removal Efficiency" is the ratio of pollutants removed by the treatment unit to pollutants entering the treatment unit. Removal efficiencies of a treatment plant shall be determined using "Monthly averages" of pollutant concentrations (C, in mg/l) of influent and effluent samples collected about the same time and the following equation (or its equivalent):

    $C_{Effluent}$ Removal Efficiency (%) = 100 x (1 – $C_{effluent}$ / $C_{influent}$)

20. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss to natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a "bypass". It does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

21. "Sludge" means the solids, residues, and precipitates separated from, or created in, wastewater by the unit processes of a treatment system.

22. To "significantly contribute" to a permit violation means an "indirect discharger" must:

    a. Discharge a daily pollutant loading in excess of that allowed by contract with the "Discharger" or by Federal, State, or Local law;

    b. Discharge wastewater which substantially differs in nature or constituents from its average discharge;

    c. Discharge pollutants, either alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, which results in a permit violation or prevents sewage sludge use or disposal; or

    d. Discharge pollutants, either alone or in conjunction with pollutants from other sources that increase the magnitude or duration of permit violations.

23. "Toxic Pollutant" means any pollutant listed as toxic under Section 307 (a) (1) of the Clean Water Act or under 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix D. Violation of maximum daily discharge limitations are subject to 24-hour reporting (Federal Standard Provisions V.E.).

24. "Zone of Initial Dilution" means the region surrounding or adjacent to the end of an outfall pipe or diffuser ports whose boundaries are defined through calculation of a plume model verified by the State Water Board.

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

CONTENTS

TABLES

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

Section 308 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R.) require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Central Coast Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. This MRP establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement the federal and California laws and/or regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

A. Laboratory Certification. Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), in accordance with the provision of Water Code section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports.

B. Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring locations specified below and, unless otherwise specified, before the monitored flow joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring locations shall not be changed without notification to and approval of the Central Coast Water Board.

C. Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than ±10 percent from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. Guidance in selection, installation, calibration, and operation of acceptable flow measurement devices can be obtained from the following references.

1. *A Guide to Methods and Standards for the Measurement of Water Flow*, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 421, May 1975, 96 pp. (Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Order by SD Catalog No. C13.10:421.)
2. *Water Measurement Manual, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Second Edition, Revised Reprint, 1974, 327 pp. (Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402. Order by Catalog No. 172.19/2:W29/2, Stock No. S/N 24003-0027.)*
3. *Flow Measurement in Open Channels and Closed Conduits, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 484, October 1977, 982 pp. (Available in paper copy or microfiche from National Technical Information Services (NTIS) Springfield, VA 22151. Order by NTIS No. PB-273 535/5ST.)*
4. *NPDES Compliance Sampling Manual, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Enforcement, Publication MCD-51, 1977, 140 pp. (Available from the General Services Administration (8FFS), Centralized Mailing Lists Services, Building 41, Denver Federal* Center, CO 80225.)

D. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the Discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once per year to ensure continued accuracy of the devices.

E. Monitoring results, including noncompliance, shall be reported at intervals and in a manner specified in this MRP.

F. Unless otherwise specified by this MRP, all monitoring shall be conducted according to test procedures established at 40 C.F.R. part 136, *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants*. All analyses shall be conducted using the lowest practical quantitation limit achievable using the specified methodology. Where effluent limitations are set below the lowest achievable quantitation limits, pollutants not detected at the lowest practical quantitation limits will be considered in compliance with effluent limitations. Analysis for toxics listed by the California Toxics Rule shall also adhere to guidance and requirements contained in the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (2005). Analyses for toxics listed in Table 1 of the California Ocean Plan (2015) shall adhere to guidance and requirements contained in that document.

G. The Discharger shall ensure that the results of the Discharge Monitoring Report-Quality Assurance (DMR-QA) Study or the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study are submitted annually to the State Water Board at the following address:

State Water Resources Control Board
Quality Assurance Program Officer
Office of Information Management and Analysis
1001 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Discharger shall establish the following monitoring locations to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order:

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
--	INF-001	Influent wastewater with a domestic component (this excludes hauled saline wastes) prior to treatment and following all significant inputs to the collection system or to the headworks of untreated wastewater and inflow and infiltration where representative samples of wastewater influent can be obtained.
--	INF-002	Influent saline waste via haulers to the saline waste storage facility prior to blending with secondary effluent as applicable.
--	INT-001	Influent water to the SVRP.
--	INT-002	Filtered effluent prior to disinfection at the SVRP.
002	REC-001	Location where representative sample of final disinfected tertiary recycled water can be collected at the SVRP (prior to storage).
--	EFF-001[1]	Location where representative effluent sample may be collected. This includes the total component of RO concentrate, hauled saline wastes and secondary effluent that will be discharged through the ocean outfall, after treatment and before contact with receiving water (final effluent sampling station). Latitude: 36.7075° Longitude: -121.771°
--	EFF-001A	Location where representative secondary effluent sample may be collected prior to commingling with any other waste stream. Latitude: 36.7075° Longitude: -121.771°

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
001	EFF-001B[1]	The calculated concentrations of effluent after minimum probable initial dilution using concentrations from Monitoring Location EFF-001. Latitude: 36.7075° Longitude: -121.771°
--	RSW-A	Shoreline monitoring station – 900 feet north of the outfall, 1,000 feet offshore. Latitude: 36.7265° Longitude: -121.8119°
--	RSW-B	Shoreline monitoring station – adjacent to the outfall, 1,000 feet offshore. Latitude: 36.72325° Longitude: -121.81185°
--	RSW-C	Shoreline monitoring station – 900 feet south of the outfall, 1,000 feet offshore. Latitude: 36.72018° Longitude: -121.81203°
--	RSW-D	Shoreline monitoring station – 1,800 feet south of the outfall, 1,000 feet offshore. Latitude: 36.7168° Longitude: -121.81203°

[1] The Discharger's outfall and saline waste discharge facilities currently do not allow for aggregate flow metering or sampling of as-discharged combined secondary effluent and saline wastes at high secondary effluent flows (during wet season when recycling is not being implemented) above what is required for blending to safely meet the prescribed effluent limitations.

During the dry season, when the Discharger is recycling essentially 100% of the wastewater flow, the facility is not capable of aggregate flow metering and sampling prior to entering the outfall, however, the Final Effluent Sampling Station is currently in design and proposed for construction prior to completion of the Pure Water Monterey AWPF. During the dry season, saline waste discharge flows (with minimum required secondary effluent blending) and high volume secondary effluent flows are currently metered separately and are sampled separately via grab samples that are manually composited based on the as-discharged flow proportions entering the outfall.

Effluent monitoring per the Discharger's current facility configuration and effluent monitoring protocol is acceptable until the Final Effluent Sampling Station is constructed to facilitate year-round sampling and flow metering of combined saline waste, RO concentrate, and secondary effluent.

The north latitude and west longitude information in Table E-1 are approximate for administrative purposes.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location INF-001

The Discharger shall monitor the untreated wastewater at Monitoring Location INF-001 as follows:

Table E-2. Influent Monitoring at INF-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Daily Flow	MGD	Metered or Calculated[1]	Daily
Instantaneous Maximum Flow	MGD	Metered or Calculated[1]	Daily
Mean Daily Flow	MGD	Metered or Calculated[1]	Monthly
$CBOD_5$	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Weekly
TSS	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Weekly

Pretreatment Requirements[2], [3]	--	--	--

[1] Metered at the treatment facility headworks or calculated based on the summation of collection system pump station flow metering which is more accurate at low flow rates.

[2] Those pollutants identified in Table 1 of the Ocean Plan (2015). Analyses, compliance determination, and reporting for these pollutants shall adhere to applicable provisions of the Ocean Plan, including the Standard Monitoring Procedures presented in Appendix III of the Ocean Plan. The Discharger shall establish calibration standards (or require that their contract laboratory do so) so that the minimum levels (MLs) presented in Appendix II of the Ocean Plan are the lowest calibration standards. The Discharger and its analytical laboratory shall conduct analyses using sufficiently sensitive methods, as described in section X.B.4 of the MRP.

[3] See section VI.C.5.b of the Order and section IX.C of the MRP.

B. Monitoring Location INF-002

1. The Discharger shall monitor saline waste delivered to the facility at Monitoring Location INF-002 (Saline) as follows:

Table E-3. Influent Saline Waste Monitoring at INF-002

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Weekly Volume Received	G (gallons)	Metered or Calculated[1]	Daily
Monthly Volume Received	G	Metered or Calculated[1]	Daily
Annual Volume Received	MG	Metered or Calculated[1]	Monthly
Volume Routed to Emergency Storage[1]	G	Metered or Calculated[1]	Weekly
Other	The Discharger shall report all saline waste sampling data collected as part of the saline waste facility operation (i.e., analytical data used to characterize saline waste and determine appropriate blending ratios for discharge).		

[1] Sludge holding lagoons and drying beds or other storage as noted on the monitoring reports.

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location EFF-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor effluent discharged at Discharge Point 001 at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as follows.

Table E-4. Effluent Monitoring at EFF-001[1]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type[2]	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Daily Flow[3]	MGD	Metered or Calculated	Daily
Instantaneous Max Flow[3]	MGD	Metered or Calculated	Daily
Maximum Daily Flow[3]	MGD	Metered or Calculated	Monthly
Mean Daily Flow[3]	MGD	Calculated	Monthly
pH	pH Units	Grab	Daily
Total & Fecal Coliform[5],[6]	MPN/100mL	Grab	3X/Permit Term [4]
Enterococci Organisms[5],[7]	MPN/100mL	Grab	3X/Permit Term[4]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type[2]	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Temperature	°F	Measured[8]	Weekly
Settleable Solids	mL/L/hr.	Grab	Weekly
Total Residual Chlorine[9]	mg/L	Continuous	4/Year
Turbidity	NTUs	Grab	Weekly
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	Weekly
Orthophosphate	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Ammonia, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Nitrate Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Urea	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Silicate	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Conductivity	μS/cm	Grab	Monthly[10]
Sodium	mg/L	Grab	4/Year[10], [11]
Chloride	mg/L	Grab	4/Year[10], [11]
Iron	mg/L	Grab	4/Year[10], [11]
Magnesium	mg/L	Grab	4/Year[10], [11]
Hardness	mg/L	Grab	4/Year[10], [11]
Cyanide, Total (as CN)	µg/L	24-hr composite	4/Year[10], [11]
Acute Toxicity[12]	"Pass"/"Fail" (Test of Significant Toxicity)[13]	Grab	4/Year[10], [14]
Chronic Toxicity[12]	"Pass"/"Fail" (Test of Significant Toxicity)[13]	Grab	4/Year[10], [14]
Ocean Plan Table 1 Metals[15]	µg/L	24-hr composite [16] [17]	4/Year[10], [14]
Ocean Plan Table 1 Pollutants	µg/L	24-hr composite [15] [16] [17]	4/Year[10], [14]
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	3x / Permit Term[19]
Nitrite Plus Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Phosphorus (Total)	mg/L	Grab	3x / Permit Term[19]
Remaining Priority Pollutants[18]	µg/L	24-hr composite [15] [16] [17]	3x / Permit Term[19]

[1] The Discharger shall report monitoring results without dilution calculation. Effluent sampling per the Discharger's current saline waste and outfall facility configuration and sampling protocols is acceptable until the Final Effluent Sampling Station is constructed to facilitate year-round sampling and flow metering of combined saline waste, RO concentrate, and secondary effluent.

[2] Effluent sampling per the Discharger's current configuration and sampling protocols is acceptable until the brine waste disposal facility is upgraded to handle anticipated increases in brine flows and facilitate year-round blended secondary effluent and brine waste monitoring (see Table E-1).

[3] The Discharger shall report the daily average and daily maximum flow for each day. In addition, the Discharger shall report the mean daily flow and maximum daily flow for each month. Individual reporting for secondary effluent and saline waste effluent flows are required along with as-discharged combined flow for blended secondary effluent and saline waste. The calculation of combined effluent flow per the Discharger's current saline waste and outfall facility configuration is acceptable until the brine waste disposal facility is upgraded to handle anticipated increases in brine flows and facilitate year-round blended secondary effluent and brine waste flow metering (see Table E-1).

[4] Weekly total coliform, fecal coliform, and enterococcus effluent monitoring apply if the Executive Officer concludes from a bacterial assessment (V.A.1 of the Order) that the discharge consistently exceeds the Receiving Water Limitation of the Order. If weekly sampling is not required the Discharger must monitor total coliform in the effluent a minimum of three times as required for permit renewal EPA Form 2A, Part A. A.12.

[5] For all bacterial analyses, sample dilutions should be performed so the range of bacterial density values extends from 200 to 160,000 /100 mL. The detection methods used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analysis.

[6] Detection methods used for coliforms (total and fecal) shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 C.F.R. part 136 (revised edition of May 14, 1999), unless alternate methods have been approved in advance by U.S. EPA pursuant to 40 C.F.R. part 136.

[7] Detection methods used for enterococcus shall be those presented in U.S. EPA publication EPA 600/4-85/076, *Test Methods for Escherichia coli and Enterococci in Water by Membrane Filter Procedure*, or any improved method determined by the Central Coast Water Board to be appropriate.

[8] Until the new Final Effluent Sampling Station is constructed to handle the anticipated increases in saline flows and facilitate year-round blending of RO concentrate, saline waste, and secondary effluent (see Table E-1), saline waste samples shall be collected per a minimum weekly sampling frequency and be manually composited per the Discharger's current sampling protocols.

[9] The Discharger is not required to disinfect whole effluent prior to discharge and currently does not do so. However, the Discharger is required to monitor for chlorine residual four times per year as part of the Ocean Plan Table 1 Pollutants monitoring. If disinfection is implemented, daily monitoring for total chlorine residual will be required.

[10] The Discharger shall ensure that sampling is conducted so that actual discharges from each concentrate waste dilution ratio range are represented by at least one sample per calendar year. Sampling shall correspond to the four different Dm values within the calendar year: 145, 259, 388, and 473. The Dm values are determined from the concentrate waste dilution ratio as described in footnote 3 of Table E-7. If a Dm does not occur within the calendar year the Discharger is not responsible for monitoring at that Dm, but must still monitor four times within the calendar year.

[11] The frequency shall remain at 4/year for as long as the permit is in effect.

[12] Whole effluent, acute and chronic toxicity monitoring shall be conducted according to the requirements established in section V. of this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

[13] For compliance determination, chronic and acute toxicity results shall be reported as "Pass" or "Fail." For monitoring purpose only, chronic and acute toxicity results shall also include "Percent Effect."

[14] After the first year, the Central Coast Water Board and MBNMS will evaluate results and may notify the Discharger, in writing, that the sample frequency may be reduced to semi-annually during days when Dms, specified by the Central Coast Water Board, apply. Until the Permitted receives such written notice from the Central Coast Water Board, the required frequency will remain at 4/year, representative of all four Dm conditions.

[15] For those metals (Sb, As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Se, Ag, and Zn) with applicable water quality objectives established by Table 1 of the Ocean Plan analysis shall be for total recoverable metals.

[16] Procedures, calibration techniques, and instrument/reagent specifications shall conform to 40 C.F.R. part 136 and applicable provisions of the Ocean Plan, including the Standard Monitoring Procedures presented in Appendix III. The Discharger shall instruct its analytical laboratory to establish calibration standards so that the Minimum Levels reflect sufficiently sensitive methods as described in section X.B.4 of this MRP. For Ocean Plan Table 1 parameters, the Discharger shall ensure its analytical laboratory uses the MLs presented in Ocean Plan Appendix II as the lowest calibration standards. The Discharger shall select the lowest ML necessary to enable comparison with Ocean Plan objectives. If effluent limitations are less than the lowest ML, then the Discharger shall use the lowest ML.

[17] In order to collect representative samples from each of the 4 Dms 24-hour composite samples may be collected to monitor Ocean Plan and Remaining Priority Pollutants. All PCB congeners shall be reported in addition to Aroclors. The Discharger shall utilize the integrative high-volume water sampling (IHVWS) such as SPMD or those deployed by CCLEAN to meet the CCLEAN monitoring obligations.

[18] The "Remaining Priority Pollutants" (see Table E-5 below) consist of the priority pollutants listed in Part D of EPA Form 3510-2A (Rev. 1-99) that currently do not have ocean criteria (water quality objectives) per Table 1 of the Ocean Plan. A complete EPA Form 3510-2A is required for all new and renewal NPDES permit applications pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 122.21. Expanded Effluent Testing Data per Part D of EPA Form 3510-2A is required for all treatment works with design flows greater than or equal to 1.0 MGD or with a pretreatment program (or required to have a pretreatment program), or otherwise required by the permitting authority to provide the data.

Table E-5. Remaining Priority Pollutants

Parameter
Volatile Organic Compounds
Bromoform
Chloroethane
2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether
1,1-Dichloroethane
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene
1,2-Dichloropropane
1,3-Dichloropropylene
Methyl Bromide
Methyl Chloride
Acid Extractable Compounds
P-Chloro-m-Cresol
2-Chlorophenol
2,4-Dichlorophenol
2,4-Dimethylphenol
4,6-Dinitro-o-Cresol
2-Nitrophenol
4-Nitrophenol
Pentachlorophenol
Phenol
Base-Neutral Compounds
Acenaphthene
Acenaphthylene
Anthracene
Benzo(a)Anthracene
Benzo(a)Pyrene
3,4-Benzo-Fluoranthene
Benzo(ghi)Perylene
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate
2-Chloronaphthalene
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether
Chrysene
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate
Dibenzo(a,h) Anthracene
1,4-Dichlorobenzene
2,6-Dinitrotoluene
Fluorene

Parameter
Indeno(1,2,3-CD)Pyrene
Naphthalene
Phenanthrene
Pyrene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene

[19] At a minimum, effluent testing data must be based on at three pollutant scans with one sample on days with Dms of 145, 259, and 388, so that a total of three samples are collected and are representative of these three Dms. The effluent testing must be no more than four and one-half years old at the time the re-application submittal is due.

B. Monitoring Location EFF-001A

1. The Discharger shall monitor secondary effluent at Monitoring Location EFF-001A as follows.

Table E-6. Effluent Monitoring at EFF-001A

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Daily Flow[1]	MGD	Metered or Calculated	Daily
$CBOD_5$[2]	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Weekly
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Weekly
TSS[2]	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Weekly
pH	pH Units	Metered	Weekly

[1] The Discharger shall report the daily average flow for each day.
[2] The Discharger shall also report in units of lbs/day.

C. Monitoring Location EFF-001B

1. The Discharger shall calculate the Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratio and commingled RO concentrate, hauled saline waste, and secondary effluent quality at Monitoring Location EFF-001B as follows:

Table E-7. Effluent Monitoring at EFF-001B

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Daily AWPF RO Concentrate Flow[1]	MGD	Metered or Calculated	Daily
Daily Total Flow[1]	MGD	Metered or Calculated	Daily
Daily Hauled Saline Waste Flow[1]	MGD	Metered or Calculated	Daily
Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratio[2]	--	Calculated	Daily
Dm Value[3]	--	Report	Daily
Total Residual Chlorine[4]	mg/L	Calculated[5]	Daily
Ammonia	mg/L	Calculated[5]	Monthly
Cyanide	µg/L	Calculated[5]	4/Year [6]
Total & Fecal Coliform	MPN/100mL	Calculated	3X/Permit Term
Enterococci Organisms	MPN/100mL	Calculated	3X/Permit Term
Remaining Ocean Plan Table 1 Metals[8]	µg/L	Calculated[5]	4/Year [7]
Ocean Plan Table 1 Pollutants	µg/L	Calculated[5]	4/Year [7]

[1] The Discharger shall report the daily average flow for each day a corresponding parameter is reported.

[2] Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratio $= \frac{AWPF\ RO\ Concentrate\ (MGD) + Hauled\ Saline\ Waste\ (MGD)}{Total\ Effluent\ (MGD)}$

[3] Dm corresponds to the Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratio as follows:

Ratio of RO Concentrate + Hauled Saline Waste to Total Effluent	Dm for Compliance with Ocean Plan Table 1 Parameters (except acute toxicity)	Dm for Compliance with Acute Toxicity Limit
0-0.127	145	14.5
0.128 – 0.421	259	25.9
0.422 – 0.744	388	38.8
≥ 0.745	473	47.3

[4] When applicable – the Discharger is not required to disinfect whole effluent prior to discharge and currently does not do so. However, the Discharger is required to monitor for chlorine residual semiannually per the Ocean Plan Table 1 Pollutants monitoring.

[5] The Co shall be calculated and reported using the equation below:

$$Co = \frac{Ce + DmCs}{1 + Dm}$$

where:

Co = the concentration at the completion of initial dilution to be compared to effluent limitations in Table 6 of this Order for compliance determination.
Ce = effluent concentration reported for Monitoring Location EFF-001.
Cs = background seawater concentration provided in Table 3 of the 2015 Ocean Plan (with all metals expressed as total recoverable concentration, µg/L
Dm = the minimum probable initial dilution corresponding to Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratio in footnote 3.

For compliance determination with effluent limitations, the Discharger shall report the calculated instantaneous maximum, daily maximum, and 6-month median results for comparison to effluent limitations.

[6] The Discharger shall ensure that sampling is conducted so that actual discharges from each Concentrate Waste Dilution ratio range are represented by at least one sample per calendar year. Sampling shall correspond to the four different Dm values within the calendar year: 145, 259, 388, and 473. The Dm values are determined from the Concentrate Waste Dilution ratio as described in footnote 3. If a Dm does not occur within the calendar year the Discharger is not responsible for monitoring at that Dm, but must still monitor four times within the calendar year.

[7] After the first year, the Central Coast Water Board and MBNMS will evaluate results and may notify the Discharger, in writing, that the sample frequency may be reduced to semi-annually during days where Dms, specified by the Central Coast Water Board, apply. Until the Permitted receives such written notice from the Central Coast Water Board, the required frequency will remain at 4/year, representative of all four Dm conditions.

[8] For those metals (Sb, As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Se, Ag, and Zn) with applicable water quality objectives established by Table 1 of the Ocean Plan analysis shall be for total recoverable metals. If analyzing for total chromium to demonstrate compliance with the hexavalent chromium objective, the Discharger shall analyze for total recoverable chromium.

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing Requirements

The WET refers to the overall aggregate toxic effect to aquatic organisms from all pollutants contained in a facility's wastewater (effluent). The control of WET is one approach this Order uses to control the discharge of toxic pollutants. WET tests evaluate the 1) aggregate toxic effects of all chemicals in the effluent including additive, synergistic, or antagonistic effects; 2) the effects of unmeasured chemicals in the effluent; and 3) variability in bioavailability of the chemicals in the effluent.

Monitoring to assess the overall toxicity of the effluent is required to answer the following questions:

(1) Does the effluent comply with permit effluent limitations for toxicity thereby ensuring that water quality standards are achieved in the receiving water?

(2) If the effluent does not comply with permit effluent limitations for toxicity, is the observed toxicity causing risk to aquatic life?

(3) If the effluent does not comply with permit effluent limitations, is the observed toxicity caused by one or more pollutants that are measured or unmeasured?

B. Acute Toxicity

1. Sample Volume and Holding Time

The total sample volume shall be determined by the specific toxicity test method used. Sufficient sample volume shall be collected to perform the required toxicity test. Sufficient sample volume shall also be collected during accelerated monitoring for subsequent TIE studies, if necessary. All toxicity tests shall be conducted as soon as possible following sample collection. No more than 36 hours shall elapse before the conclusion of sample collection and test initiation.

2. Discharge In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) for Acute Toxicity

The acute IWC is calculated by dividing 100 percent by the acute toxicity Dm+1. The acute toxicity Dm corresponds to the Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratio as described in section VI.C.6.b of the Order multiplied by 0.1, and shall be based on flows recorded on the first day of testing. The acute toxicity IWC is one of the values in the table below.

Table E-8. U.S. Instream Waste Concentrations Associated with Dm[1]

Dm for Compliance with Ocean Plan Acute Toxicity	Instream Waste Concentration (%)
14.5	6.4
25.9	3.7
38.8	2.5
47.3	2.0

[1] Minimum probable initial dilution (expressed as parts seawater per part wastewater) multiplied by 0.1, according to Equation 2 in section III.C.4.b of the 2015 California Ocean Plan.

3. Acute Toxicity Test Species and Methods

Species and short-term test methods for estimating the acute toxicity of NPDES effluents are generally found in the fifth edition of *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms* (EPA/821/R-02/012, 2002; Table IA, 40 CFR 136).

For this Order/Permit, the Discharger shall conduct 96-hour static renewal toxicity tests using a standard marine test species as specified in EPA-821-R-02-012 and as noted in the following table.

Table E-9. Approved Tests – Acute Toxicity (TUa)

Species	Scientific Name	Effect	Test Duration
Shrimp	*Holmesimysis costata*	Survival	96 hours
Shrimp	*Mysidopsis bahia*	Survival	96 hours

Species	Scientific Name	Effect	Test Duration
Silversides	*Menidia beryllina*	Survival	96 hours
Sheepshead Minnow	*Cyprinodon variegatus*	Percent Survival	96 hours

4. Quality Assurance and Additional Requirements

The Discharger shall perform toxicity tests on final effluent samples. If the effluent is to be discharged to a marine or estuarine system (e.g., salinity values in excess of 1,000 mg/L) and originates from a freshwater supply, salinity of the effluent must be increased with dry ocean salts (e.g., FORTY FATHOMS®) to match salinity of the receiving water. This modified effluent shall then be tested using marine species.

Reference toxicant test results shall be submitted with the effluent sample test results. Both tests must satisfy the test acceptability criteria specified in EPA-821-R-02-012. If the test acceptability criteria are not achieved, the sample shall be retaken and retested within 14 days of the failed sampling event. The retest results shall be reported in accordance with EPA-821-R-02-012 (chapter on report preparation) and the results shall be attached to the next monitoring report.

When toxicity monitoring finds acute toxicity in the effluent above the effluent limitation established by this Order, the Discharger shall immediately resample the effluent, if the discharge is continuing, and retest for acute toxicity. Results of the initial failed test and any toxicity monitoring results subsequent to the failed test shall be reported as soon as reasonable to the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer (EO). The EO will determine whether it is appropriate to initiate enforcement action, require the Discharger to implement toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) requirements (sections VI.C.2.a of this Order), or implement other measures.

5. Accelerated Monitoring and TRE Initiation Toxicity Testing and TRE/TIE Process for Acute Toxicity

When an effluent limitation for acute toxicity is exceeded during regular whole effluent toxicity (WET) monitoring, the Discharger shall initiate accelerated monitoring as required in the Accelerated Monitoring Specifications of this permit (section VI.C.2.b). As specified in Section VI.C.2.b, the Discharger shall initiate accelerated monitoring within 14 days of notification by the laboratory of the exceedance. The Discharger shall initiate a TRE to address effluent toxicity if any WET test result exceeds the acute effluent limit during accelerated monitoring, as specified in section VI.C.2.b.i.(e).

C. Chronic Toxicity

1. Discharge In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) for Chronic Toxicity

The chronic IWC is calculated by dividing 100 percent by the dilution ratio, Dm. The Dm will be based on the Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratio as described in section VI.C.6.b of the Order and shall be based on flows recorded on the first day of testing. The chronic toxicity IWC will be one of values in the table below.

Table E-10. U.S. Instream Waste Concentrations Associated with Dm[1]

Dm for Compliance with Ocean Plan Table 1 Parameters	Chronic Toxicity Instream Waste Concentration (%)
145	0.69
259	0.39
388	0.26
473	0.21

[1] Minimum probable initial dilution expressed as parts seawater per part wastewater.

2. Chronic Marine Species and Test Methods

The presence of chronic toxicity shall be estimated as specified in *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, EPA-821/600/R-95/136; *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, EPA-821-R-02-104 or *Procedures Manual for Conducting Toxicity Tests developed by the Marine Bioassay Projec*t, SWRCB 1996, 96-1WQ; and/or *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, EPA/600/4-87-028 or subsequent editions.

In accordance with the 2015 Ocean Plan, Appendix III, Standard Monitoring Procedures, the Discharger shall use the critical life stage toxicity tests specified in Table E-11 to measure chronic toxicity. Other species or protocols may be added to the list after the State Water Board review and approval.

Table E-11. Approved Tests – Chronic Toxicity

Species	Effect	Tier[1]	Reference[2]
Giant Kelp, *Macrocystic pyrifera*	Percent germination; germ tube length	1	a, c
Red abalone, *Haliotis rufesens*	Abnormal shell development	1	a, c
Oyster, *Crassostrea gigas*; Mussels, *Mytilus spp*	Abnormal shell development percent survival	1	a, c
Urchin, *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*; Sand dollar, *Dendraster excentricus*	Percent normal development	1	a, c
Urchin, *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*; Sand dollar, *Dendraster excentricus*	percent fertilization	1	a, c
Shrimp, *Holmesimysis costata*	Percent survival; growth	1	a, c
Shrimp, *Mysidopsis bahia*	Percent survival; growth; fecundity	2	b, d
Topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis*	Larval growth rate; percent survival	1	a, c
Silversides, *Menidia beryllina*	Larval growth rate; percent survival	2	b, d

[1] First tier methods are preferred for compliance monitoring. If first tier organisms are not available, the Discharger can use a second-tier test method following approval by the Central Coast Water Board.

[2] Protocol References:

a. Chapman, G.A., D.L. Denton, and J.M. Lazochak. 1995. Short-term methods for estimating the chronic toxicity of effluents and receiving waters to west coast marine and estuarine organisms. U.S. EPA Report No. EPA/600/R-95/136.

b. Klemm, D.J., G.E. Morrison, T.J. Norberg-King, W.J. Peltier, and M.A. Heber. 1994. Short-term methods for estimating the chronic toxicity of effluents and receiving waters to marine and estuarine organisms. U.S. EPA Report No. EPA-600-4-91-003.

c. SWRCB 1996. Procedures Manual for Conducting Toxicity Tests Developed by the Marine Bioassay Project. 96-1WQ.

d. Weber, C.I., W.B. Horning, I.I., D.J. Klemm, T.W. Neiheisel, P.A. Lewis, E.L. Robinson, J. Menkedick and F. Kessler (eds). 1988. Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms. EPA/600/4-87/028. National Information Service, Springfield, VA.